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THE TABLET.

No. LXXV.

"No mortal is ſo miſerable, from his own inborn *ſpirit, as a covetous man."*

THE love of wealth is a paſſion attended with ſo much utility, that no reaſonable man will diſcourage the exerciſe of it. This paſſion, however, when it prevails inordinately, defeats its own purpoſes, and ſubjects its poſſeſſor to the moſt painful inquietudes. The predominating feature of a man of real covetouſneſs is, a reluctance to put his money out of his immediate controul. By ſuch a precaution, he accumulates leſs rapidly than he craves, and endures a perpetual conflict, between a *deſire to encreaſe* and a *fear to loſe*.

It is likewiſe a characteriſtic of this paſſion to be conſtant and unabating. An avaricious man has no relief from the anxieties of his craving diſpoſition. If he meets with loſſes it fills him with agony: If he proſpers in what he undertakes, it heightens his ſolicitude about the preſervation and management of his property. Other paſſions may rage with more vehemence, but they act by intervals, and ſometimes ſcarce operate at all.

Another property peculiar to avarice is, that it gains ſtrength by age. When the fire of youth is abated; when the ambition of middle age has loſt its ardor, the old man ſtill has a ſource of gratification, ſecuring, or in adding to his wealth. It is a happy circumſtance that the love of money encreaſes in the decay of life. This propenſity may be deemed a ſubſtitute for the loſs of other amuſements; and riches will ſupport the influence of a man when talents and activity have fallen a ſacrifice to the inroads of time. The luſtre of opulence will ſupply the place of underſtanding, not only where it never exiſted, but where it has yielded to declining nature.

But the moſt extraordinary effect of avarice is, the ſolicitude it begets with reſpect to the appropriation of an eſtate, when a man bids adieu to earthly ſcenes. The pangs that a covetous man feels, in anticipating the profligate manners, in which his hoardings may probably be ſquandered, are greater than can be deſcribed. This anticipation is often attended with ſuch pain, that the covetous man bequeaths his intereſt to ſome public inſtitution, that it may be kept entire, and not fall into hands who will ſpend it by diſſipation, or miſapply it, by indiſcretion. It has often been remarked, that very avaricious people diſcover a capricious kind of liberality in the diſtribution of their eſtate by legacies, to thoſe who have no natural claim upon it. This is ſometimes aſcribed to vanity, but it more uſually reſults from a fear of miſapplication of the money, ſhould it devolve upon the apparent heirs. A temper of miſanthropy is too apt to be connected with that of avarice. It may therefore happen that a perſon of a covetous diſpoſition may have ſo much hatred for thoſe whom he knows, and to whom he is related, that he cannot bear the idea of promoting their welfare, by enjoying *his* property, when he is dead, any more than while he was alive. From this cauſe, he devotes it to public uſes, or perhaps with an air of refined generoſity, leaves it to ſtrangers, whom he cannot hate, becauſe he does not know them.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1789.

YESTERDAY morning the Committee of the Convention, appointed for the purpoſe, reported the following Declaration of Rights to be attached to the Form of Government already ſubmitted to the conſideration of that honorable body.

ARTICLE IX.

THAT the great and eſſential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized, and unalterably eſtabliſhed, we declare,

I. THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeaſible rights, among which are thoſe of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property and reputation, and of purſuing their own happineſs.

II. That all power being originally veſted in, is derived from the people, and all free governments originate from their will, are founded on their authority, and inſtituted for their common peace, ſafety and happineſs; and for the advancement thereof, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeaſible right to alter, reform or aboliſh their government, in ſuch manner as they may think proper.

III. That all men have a natural and indefeaſible right to worſhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conſciences, and that no man ought, or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worſhip, or to erect or ſupport any place of worſhip, or to maintain any miniſtry againſt his free will and conſent; and that no human authority can controul or interfere with the rights of conſcience, in any caſe whatever, nor ſhall any preference ever be given, by law, to any religious eſtabliſhments or modes of worſhip.

IV. That no perſon who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, ſhall, on account of his religious ſentiments, be diſqualified to hold any office or place of truſt or profit under this Commonwealth.

V. That elections ſhall be free and equal.

VI. That trial by jury ſhall be as heretofore, and the right thereof ſhall remain inviolate.

VII. That the printing preſſes ſhall be free to every perſon who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legiſlature, or any branch of government, and no law ſhall ever be made reſtraining the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the moſt invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely ſpeak, write, and print, being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty.

VIII. That the people ſhall be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and poſſeſſions, againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures, and no warrant ſhall iſſue, to ſearch any place, or to ſeize any perſons or things, but on probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, and deſcribing them as nearly as may be.

IX. That in all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his counſel; to demand the cauſe and nature of the accuſation; to meet the witneſſes, face to face; to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favor, and a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf; nor can any way be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

X. That no perſon ſhall be proceeded againſt by information for any indictable offence, except in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual ſervice in time of war, or public danger; nor ſhall any perſon for the ſame offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor ſhall any man's property be taken, or applied to public uſe, without the conſent of his repreſentatives, and on juſt compenſation being made.

XI. That all courts ſhall be open, and every freeman, for an injury done him in his lands, goods perſon or reputation, ſhall have remedy by the due courſe of the law, and right and juſtice adminiſtered to him without ſale, denial or delay.

XII. That no power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution thereof, ſhall be exerciſed, unleſs by the Legiſlature, or by the authority thereof.

XIII. That exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, or cruel puniſhments inflicted.

XIV. That all priſoners ſhall be bailable by ſufficient ſureties, unleſs for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or preſumption great, and the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion the public ſafety may require it.

XV. That the perſon of a debtor, where there is not a ſtrong preſumption of fraud, ſhall not be continued in priſon after delivering up all his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, in ſuch manner as ſhall be preſcribed by law.

XVI. That no *expoſt facto* law, or law impairing contracts ſhall be made.

XVII. That no perſon ſhall be attainted of treaſon, or felony, by the legiſlature.

XVIII. That no attainder ſhall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of real eſtate, except during the life of the offender.

XIX. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themſelves, and the ſtate, and to aſſemble peaceably together, and apply, in a decent manner, to thoſe inveſted with the powers of government, for redreſs of grievances or other proper purpoſes, ſhall not be queſtioned.

XX. That thoſe who conſcientiouſly ſcruple to bear arms ſhall not be compellable to do ſo, but ſhall pay an equivalent for perſonal ſervice.

XXI. That no ſtanding army ſhall, in time of peace, be kept up, without the conſent of the legiſlature, and the military ſhall, in all caſes, and, at all times, be kept in ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power.

XXII. That no ſoldier ſhall, in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

XXIII. That the legiſlature ſhall, at no time, create any office, the appointment to which ſhall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

XXIV. That emigration from the ſtate ſhall not be prohibited.

XXV. To guard againſt tranſgreſſions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article expreſſed, is excepted out of the general powers of legiſlation, and ſhall forever remain inviolate.

RATIFICATION of the new CONSTITUTION by the State of NORTH CAROLINA.

With the AMENDMENTS propoſed.

Extracts from the journal of the Convention of North Carolina, which met at Fayetteville, on the 16th day of November, 1789, for the purpoſe of deliberating farther upon the Conſtitution or form of government propoſed for the government of the United States.

MONDAY, November 16.

ON motion of Mr. Stokes, his Excellency Samuel Johnſton, Eſq. was choſen Preſident, and Charles Johnſton, Eſq. Vice-Preſident; John Hunt and James Taylor, Eſq'rs. were choſen Secretaries.

THURSDAY, November 19.

The order of the day being called for taking under conſideration the form of government propoſed for the government of the United States, the Convention reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole—Mr. Aſh in the chair.

After ſome time ſpent, the Preſident reſumed the chair, and the committee reported progreſs. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, November 20.

A committee of the whole met according to adjournment. This day was ſpent in debate. The committee reported they had gone through with the buſineſs, and were ready to report. Ordered, that the report lie on the table. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, November 21.

The houſe met. On motion, Ordered, that the report of the committee be taken up—which was, that in behalf of the freemen and citizens of North Carolina, this Convention do adopt the Conſtitution propoſed for the government of the United States; the main queſtion was then put, Shall this Convention concur with the report of the committee? The yeas and nays being taken were as follow, viz.

Ayes, 193—Noes, 76—Majority 117.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

In Convention, November 23, 1789.

MR. GALLAWAY, from the committee appointed to prepare and draw up amendments to be propoſed to the Conſtitution or form of government, propoſed for the future government of the United States, reported the following, viz.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, that it be recommended and enjoined on the Repreſentatives of this State in Congreſs aſſembled, to make application to Congreſs and endeavor to obtain the following amendments to the Conſtitution for the future government of the United States, agreeable to the ſecond mode propoſed by the fifth article of the ſaid Conſtitution, which, when ratified agreeable to the ſaid article, ſhall become a part of the Conſtitution; and that the Executive of this State be directed to tranſmit a copy of the ſaid amendments to each of the United States.

AMENDMENTS.

1ſt. That Congreſs ſhall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, and manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives or either of them, except when the legiſlature of any State ſhall neglect, refuſe, or be diſabled by invaſion or rebellion to preſcribe the ſame, or in caſe when the proviſion made by the ſtate is ſo imperfect as that no conſequent election is had.

2d. That Congreſs ſhall not directly or indirectly, either by themſelves or through the judiciary, interfere with any one of the States, in the redemption of paper money already emitted, and now in circulation, or in liquidating and diſcharging the public ſecurities of any one of the States; that each and every State ſhall have the excluſive right of making ſuch laws and regulations for the above purpoſes as they ſhall think proper.

3. That the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be inelligible to and incapable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they ſhall reſpectively be elected.

4. That the journals of the proceedings of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once in every year, except ſuch parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations as in their judgment require ſecrecy.

5. That a regular ſtatement of the receipts and expenditures of all public monies ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt onec every year.

6. That no navigation law, or law regulating commerce, ſhall be paſſed without the conſent of two thirds of the members preſent in both houſes.

7. That no ſoldier ſhall be enliſted for any longer term than four years, except in the time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war.

8. That ſome tribunal, other than the ſenate, be provided for trying impeachments of ſenators.

[SIGNED]
JAMES GALLAWAY, *Chairman.*

I CERTIFY that the foregoing contain the amendments propoſed by the Convention of North-Carolina to the conſtitution of the United States of America. [SIGNED.]
JOHN HUNT,
Secretary to the Convention.

MR. FENNO,

THAT, in a country, whoſe inhabitants have been educated with a determined hatred againſt France, the preſent revolution ſhould be miſ-repreſented, ſometimes in the moſt ſcurrilous language, is perhaps an unavoidable weakneſs of human nature; but that the *ſame language* ſhould be repeated in *American* papers, is ſo inconſiſtent with American candor, and with *the hiſtory of paſt events*, that if we had not the experience of ſeveral mouths, we ſhould honor human nature too much to believe it. It is equally ſurpriſing, that in the midſt of all this abuſe, not one paragraph—not one line has been publiſhed, *ſouth of Boſton*, to inſpire ſome doubts on the veracity of thoſe publications. To prove in particular the great candor of ſome printers, who are attentive to give us the *neweſt news* of Pariſian tranſactions, we beg you to re publiſh the encloſed accounts of the *London Evening Poſt*, which, un-like the WORLD, and *ſome other papers*, is not under the immediate influence of CALONNE, and his creatures. We do not requeſt the printers to tranſlate French papers, We only requeſt them to give *impartially* a copy of *all* the Engliſh papers in their poſſeſſion.—Deſignedly to inſult the feelings of a whole nation, may perhaps be attended with more diſagreeable conſequences than ſome are aware of.

S. F. P.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, *Nov.* 2.

THE grand queſtion of the right, to diſpoſe of the poſſeſſions of the church, was reſumed; and decided in the following terms, drawn up by *M. de Mirabeau.*

"The National Aſſembly declares:

"That all the goods of the church are at the diſpoſal of the nation, charged only with providing, in a ſuitable manner, for the expence of divine worſhip, the maintenance of its miniſters, and the relief of the poor, under the inſpection and according to the inſtructions of the provinces.

"That in the diſpoſitions to be made for the maintenance of the miniſters of religion, every vicar ſhall be ſecured in a ſtipend, not leſs then 1200 livres a year, beſides a houſe and garden."

The decree, thus drawn up, was carried by 578 voices, againſt 346.

Forty members objected to the terms in which the queſtion was put, and refuſed to vote; ſo that the number preſent was 964.

TUESDAY, *Nov.* 3.

The adjourned queſtion of Thurſday laſt was put to the vote, in the following terms:

"Has it been decided, that the ſons of a family are comprehended under the diſqualification, which excludes from the National Aſſembly all perſons who do not pay a tax to the value of a mark of ſilver, and poſſeſs no property whatever."

The Aſſembly reſolved that it had been ſo decided.

In the debates on this article ſeveral members contended that the ſuffrage of the electors ſhould be the only qualification requiſite for a member of the National Aſſembly, without any regard to property or taxation. This was over-ruled; and the payment of a tax to the value of a mark of ſilver, ariſing from any ſpecies of property, ſettled as the neceſſary qualification, it was then propoſed that the payment of a tax to this amount, by the father of a family, ſhould qualify all his ſons of proper age; becauſe, it was ſaid, by the conſtruction of the Roman law, which was the baſis of juriſprudence in many parts of France, ſons were incapable of acquiring property in their own name during the life of their father. This was rejected as above.

The article, however, is ſtill complained of, as requiring a qualification that will exclude nine-tenths of the kingdom, and almoſt all the lower Clergy, from the National Aſſembly.

The plan for dividing and ſub-dividing the kingdom into departments, commonalties, and diſtricts, was taken into conſideration; and M. Thouret, the author of it, read a ſpeech, in which he endeavored to obviate the objections that had been made to it, and maintained that it was the only means of eradicating that *eſprit de corps* which uſually animates the provinces to the detriment of the common intereſt. This ſpeech was received with much applauſe, and ordered to be printed.

M. de Mirabeau objected to this plan, and propoſed one of his own. The principal difference between M. Thouret's, and his is, that the former endeavors to combine three fundamental principles, territory, population, and property; the latter, population and property only. M. de Mirabeau's plan was alſo ordered to be printed.

M. de Lameth, after paying due praiſe to the parliaments, eſpecially for the firm oppoſition they had often made to the attempts of deſpotiſm, obſerved, that theſe bodies having, for ſeveral ages, enjoyed a ſort of legiſlative power in concert with the crown, there was reaſon to fear that they would oppoſe, with all their influence, the ſucceſs of a revolution which went to deprive them of that power. He therefore propoſed, not to aboliſh them immediately, but to leave them in a ſtate of vacation, and to entruſt their functions to the Chambers of Vacation.

M. Target ſeconded the motion, and it was decreed.

"That, till the National Aſſembly can apply to the new organization of the judicial power, all the parliaments in the kingdom ſhall continue in, or reſume a ſtate of vacation; that the chambers of vacation ſhall continue or reſume their functions, and take cognizance of all cauſes and proceſſes, any regulation to the contrary notwithſtanding, till further orders; and that all the other tribunals ſhall continue to adminiſter juſtice in the uſual manner.

"That the Preſident ſhall wait upon the King, and requeſt him to expedite all neceſſary orders and letters."

M. Bailly was introduced at the head of a deputation from the magiſtracy of Paris, and preſented a proviſional plan of police, for the approbation of the National Aſſembly. The plan wes referred to the Committee of Conſtitution.

NOTE.

* Chambers of Vacation are thoſe which take cognizance of all matters that require diſpatch, while the courts to which they belong do not ſit; or, as we ſhould ſay, between term and term. Each Parliament has its Chamber of Vacation.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

The Preſident informed the Aſſembly that the King had given the Royal ſanction to all the decrees preſented to him.

The diſcuſſion of the propoſed new diviſion of the kingdom was reſumed.

Several members were for adopting the plan preſented by the Committee of Conſtitution (M. Thouret's,) without any amendment or modification. Others were againſt any new diviſion, as dangerous and impracticable.

M. Deſmeuniers maintained the former opinion and in ſupport of it, inſtanced the defects in the repreſentation in England, which he ſaid were radical, and muſt ſooner or later deſtroy the liberty of the country. This danger could only be avoided, by combining territory, population, and property, as the fundamental principles of repreſentation, inſtead of confining it to territory alone, which might often be fully repreſented in the legiſlature, when the population and the property, which originally gave it conſequence, were transferred to another place, not repreſented at all.

M. Barnave propoſed amendments to the plan of the Committee to the following effect:

"The kingdom ſhall be divided into twenty-four parts, or nearly ſo, with a provincial adminiſtration in each. Theſe again into three or four diſtricts, or more, with an aſſembly of adminiſtration in each, ſubordinate to the provincial adminiſtration.

"The extent of territory and population requiſite to form a municipality, ſhall be determined, and after ſetling the other principles of organization, the eſtabliſhment of municipalities ſhall be referred to provincial aſſemblies.

"The Deputies to the National Aſſembly ſhall be elected in the principal towns of the diſtricts, by electors choſen immediately by the people, in each municipality, in ſuch manner, that no Aſſembly of Electors ſhall conſiſt of leſs than three hundred, or nominate more than four Deputies to the National Aſſembly."

In all theſe plans, it ſeems to be an admitted principal, that the deputies of the National Aſſembly are not to be choſen immediately by the people, but by the electors choſen by the people. This principle we apprehend to be erroneous: For, unleſs the members of the National Aſſembly are choſen immediately by the people, without the intervention of an intermediate body, there is reaſon to fear that the Aſſembly will not always ſpeak the ſenſe of the people, or, at leaſt, that, in ſome caſes, it will not do ſo as ſoon as it ought.

The Preſident read a letter from the Keeper of the Seals, announcing that his Majeſty had granted his pure and ſimple acceptation of the decree which declares the right of the nation to diſpoſe of the goods of the church; that he had ſanctioned the decrees of yeſterday reſpecting the Parliaments, and that extraordinary couriers were diſpatched to aſſure the prompt execution of it.

THURSDAY, November 5.

A new medal, in copper, ſilver, and gold, has been ſtruck for M. Bailly, the firſt Mayor of Paris. That of M. de la Fayette, will ſoon be coined. M. Neckar has, through modeſty, prevented the ſale of his. The three different pieces are twenty pence, eight ſhillings, and eight guineas.

Orders from the Hotel de Ville are iſſued for apprehending all perſons attainted of high treaſon, and particularly Prince Lambeſc, for having entered the Tuilleries on the 12th of July laſt, at the head of an armed troop, and killed a harmleſs citizen, who was peaceably walking in thoſe gardens. Many deputies of the National Aſſembly have ſignified their retreat: Among others Meſſrs. Laiſſre, Bernard, and Lally Tolendal.

The Mayor of Paris, and ſeveral other Municipal Officers have applied to the National Aſſembly for a better regulation of the police in the capital.

The States of Danphiny did not meet on the 2d inſt. at had been ſettled. The following circular letter was ſent to every deputy of the county by the Attorney General and Syndies. "Sir, We are charged by the intermediate commiſſion to acquaint you, that after very important conſiderations, the convention of the States has been poſtponed to the 14th of December next. We have the honor to be, &c."

SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

The debate on M. de Mirabeau's motion, for empowering his Majeſty's miniſters to ſit and adviſe in the National Aſſembly, was reſumed.—It was warmly oppoſed by M. Lanjuinais, who ſaid that, not the vote, but the eloquence and influence of miniſters were to be dreaded in the aſſembly. He moved that the repreſentatives of the nation ſhall not be capable of accepting any place in the miniſtry, during the legiſlature of which they are members, nor for three years after; nor of receiving any emolument, favor, or employment from the executive power.

This motion was generally underſtood to be pointed at M. de Mirabeau, who is ſuppoſed to have been negociating with M. Necker for a place in the adminiſtration. He oppoſed it on general principles, and deſired that it might not go beyond its mark; but that the excluſion be limited to him only, againſt whom alone it was evidently meant.

M. de Mirabeau's motion was rejected; and it was carried by a great majority, "That no member of the National Aſſembly ſhall hold any place in the adminiſtration, during the preſent ſeſſion."

The eligibility of miniſters to be members of the legiſlature in future, was adjourned, and referred to the committee of conſtitution.

A letter was read from the keeper of the ſeals, ſtating that his Majeſty had accepted the nine articles of the conſtitution preſented to him yeſterday, and ſanctioned three other decrees preſented at the ſame time.

The Biſhop of Autun obſerved, that the aſſembly having declared the right of the nation to diſpoſe of the goods of the church, there was reaſon to fear that the idea might get abroad, that they were open to the diſpoſal of individuals. He therefore moved, to preſerve them from dilapidation.

That the judges in ordinary, throughout the kingdom, ſhould affix their ſeals of office to all archives and depots of titles of church property in the abbies, monaſteries, &c. &c.

That eccleſiaſtical property, its produce, and eſpecially the woods ſhould be put under the immediate protection of the King, the provincial aſſemblies, and other bodies of adminiſtration.

That all perſons guilty of embezzling or ſecreting property, or title deeds, ſhould be proceeded againſt, and puniſhed, as guilty of theft.

That the judges in ordinary, ſhould be directed to enquire into, and proſecute all offences, and to give an account to the National Aſſembly of the informations they received, and their proceedings upon them, without prejudice to the juriſdiction of the officers des maitriſes (officers whoſe juriſdiction extends over woods and waters.)

That the officers des maitriſes ſhould be particularly vigilant to prevent the cutting of wood contrary to the laws, on pain of anſwering to the nation for their neglect.

The conſideration of the firſt article was poſtponed; the other four were decreed.

M. Threillard moved to ſuſpend the nomination to all benefices, except Archbiſhopricks, Biſhopricks, Rectories, Dignities, and Canonries of the cathedral Churches; and that all reſignations and exchanges of benefices, except of thoſe above-mentioned, and alſo all letters and reſcripts from Rome reſpecting them, ſhould be null and void.

The conſideration of this motion was adjourned till Monday.

M. Martineau preſented the plan of a decree to oblige eccleſiaſtics poſſeſſing a benefice or benefices, to the annual amount of a thouſand crowns, to reſign all others they might hold above that value.

To oblige all beneficiaries to reſidence, on pain of deprivation.

To ſuppreſs all monaſteries and religious ſocieties, except thoſe employed in educating youth.

To declare, that in the monaſteries and religious ſocieties to be preſerved, no perſon, in future, ſhall take vows that deprive him of his civil exiſtence, or the liberty of quitting the ſociety, when he ſhall think fit to renounce the advantages of it.

To ſuppreſs all Abbey and Collegiate benefices, and apply the revenues of them to the uſe of the public.

The conſideration of this plan was alſo adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 9.

"After the ſtrong oppoſition made to M. Chenier's, Charles IX. that tragedy is at length repreſented with an applauſe not known here ſince the days of Voltaire. The characters are taken from hiſtory, and, two or three of them excepted (the Great Henry, the honeſt Chancellor de l'Hoſpital, and the brave and virtuous Admiral Coligny) form a group that fix an indelible ſtain upon human nature. The ſubject is the horrid maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, the ſevereſt ſatire upon falſe religion, blind bigotry, and inordinate ambition, that was exhibited to the world. Cardinal Lorraine is introduced, in his purple robe, giving his benediction to his Catholic army, and diſpenſing abſolutions to thoſe who were on the point of ſetting out to embrue their hands in the

blood of their innocent, unoffending fellow-citizens. The author has drawn with a maſterly hand the irreſolute, timid, and cruel Charles; the gloomy and perfidious policy of Catharine of Medicis; the arrogance and aſpiring views of the haughty Duke of Guiſe; and the clerical zeal, vindictiveneſs, and pride of the Cardinal. Nor has he been leſs happy in his portraits of the gallant young King of Navarre, and the truly great and venerable Admiral and Chancellor. The repreſentation of this play, will, not improbably, lead to the overturniug of the eſtabliſhed religion of France.

"A deputation from the higher orders of the clergy waited upon his Majeſty, at the Thuilleries, to entreat that he would interpoſe his authority to prevent a repetition of the play. The King received them with his accuſtomed politeneſs, but told them, he muſt decline interfering; adding, that if he did not feel himſelf hurt at the character of the Monarch, he did not conceive that they ought to object to that of the Cardinal.

"The National Aſſembly leave the Archiepiſcopal-hall this morning, and meet at the Riding-ſchool near the Thuilleries, which has been properly prepared for their reception."

M. Neckar, and his colleagues in office, continue to exerciſe their functions; and the National Aſſembly proceeds on the important objects before it, as far as we are able to judge from the accounts we receive, with vigour and with freedom. The decree for declaring the poſſeſſions of the church the property of the nation, is drawn up with much apparent caution, and in terms likely to meet the approbation of the Provinces, and even of the inferior clergy, who are by far the moſt numerous part of the body, and whoſe influence is the greateſt on the minds of the people.

Among other ſacrifices to the rage of the mob in Burgundy, was the houſe of a Mr. Fauſſart, ſurgeon, and with it his muſeum, containing a great collection of ſkulls, in a regular gradation from the human to the animal. This gentleman, in a very ingenious treatiſe publiſhed at Paris about two years ſince, aſſerts that our firſt parents, Adam, and Eve, were *black!*

GHENT, November 7, 1789.

Friday morning a little before 8 o'clock, about 2000 Patriots who came from the diſtrict of Waes, appeared before the Saxon and Bruges gates of this city, and after a ſhort conteſt made themſelves maſters of the city, driving the ſoldiers who guarded the gates, and being joined by many of the Patriots in Ghent, ſoon overpowered the main guard, who were either killed or diſperſed. During this the troops in the Caſerns of St. Peter, having divided into two columns, thoſe on the right marched to Water-Port-Bridge, having the river in front; the other took poſt at the Kettle Gate, having the aforeſaid river alſo in front; ſo that theſe columns could not be attacked except in front, at a great diſadvantage, for they had the command of the ground every way: Notwithſtanding their ſeveral advantages, the Patriots attacked them, and after an obſtinate engagement with cannon and muſquetry for 10 hours, the military were driven to their Caſerns, leaving many dead and wounded, the exact number not kuown. The ſame night a corps of 200 men, with 3 cannon, marched out of the Caſerns into the ſuburbs among the Burghers; the ſame on Saturday; and on Sunday the Patriots attacked the troops and drove them off, but the military returned at night, and began to wreak their vengeance in the moſt cruel manner, by fire, robbery, and murder. On Monday at day break they returned to the ſame quarter, but were beat off by the Patriots; they returned again at night with ſuch fury and vengeance, that they did not even ſpare ſucking babes at the breaſts of their mothers.

During theſe commotions, there was a continual firing from the caſtle with red-hot and other cannon balls, which deſtroyed all the houſes and buildings in the vicinity; and the garriſon continued to ſally out every night to plunder and drag all they could lay hands on priſoners into the caſtle.

As the garriſon in the Caſerns continued to kill, to murder, and to deſtroy by fire; the Patriots under the command of the Heer Van Reſſum, animated with a determination to put an end to theſe exceſſes, about 10 o'clock in the afternoon, attacked the garriſon in the Caſerns with ſuch undaunted ſpirit, that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they ſurrendered priſoners of war, conſiſting of more than 600 men, with their commandant, a major; and they were marched bareheaded through the city, and impriſoned in different cloyſters. On Monday night the garriſon of the caſtle, finding themſelves in a diſtreſſed ſituation, abandoned the ſame, and fled by Dumport to Dendermond; ſo that at preſent we are relieved from a band of deſperate barbarians, who may truly be ſtiled *regimented aſſaſſins*.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) December 15.

Yeſterday the Federal Diſtrict Court for this State was formally opened at his Honor Judge Drayton's chambers in Tradd-ſtreet, when the oath required by the judicial act, was adminiſtered to his Honor the Judge by the Honorable Ædanus Burké, Eſq.

Thomas Hall, Eſq. was appointed clerk of the court.

The oaths of office were ſeverally taken by John Julius Pringle, Eſq. Attorney, and the other officers of court. No buſineſs having been inſtituted, and the Judge being indiſpoſed, the court was adjourned until Saturday next.

THE GUEST.——No. IX.

"His bounty like a flowing tide,"
Extends its bleſſings far and wide.

A GENEROUS, munificent ſpirit, is the moſt perfect repreſentative of Deity, that can be exhibited by mortality: As human life conſiſts in a ſeries of inquietudes, to raiſe the depreſſed, and to lighten the burthens which bow down the children of misfortune, are the delightful employments of the feeling, and benevolent heart.

ALONZO is a gentleman, who by a ſucceſſion of proſperous incidents, has acquired more than a competency of the goods of fortune—poſſeſſing a native goodneſs of diſpoſition, his generous propenſities have expanded, as his wealth has increaſed—and his chief happineſs, in the acquiſition of property, appears to reſult from its enlarging his ſphere of action, and munificence. Not confined to *tranſient* objects of miſery, his benevolence ſeeks the abodes of the wretched, and often the deſerted children of want receive unexpected relief, when their hearts are ſinking with deſpondency:—The *widow*, and the *fatherleſs*—the induſtrious poor—are the objects of his wide extended bounty—When under painful anticipations of ſuffering from hunger, cold, and nakedneſs, ſuddenly their fears are diſſipated by ſupplies of *fuel*, food and cloathing—while the hand of the generous donor forever remains inviſible and unknown.

But tho ALONZO deſpiſes the *parade* of Charity, yet he realizes the power of example in promoting acts of general public utility: Hence you ſee his name in every ſubſcription, for the advancement of thoſe inſtitutions, which are deſigned to benefit the poor, and to leſſen the avenues to idleneſs and want. Some objects of common, and extenſive importance, require the joint exertions of numbers, ALONZO is always conſpicuous in his exertions upon ſuch occaſions—and with induſtry and perſeverance every obſtacle is ſurmounted, till plans are brought to maturity, which conduce to the honor, the wealth, and happineſs of the community. Such men are the ſtewards of the bleſſings of providence—*their* property is the property of the public, and their wealth is the Bank of the poor. Their characters give a luſtre to the place where they reſide, and their good name is a prop to their country in every emergency.—Do we not know ſuch characters? Let their works point them out—Their praiſe is in the city.—The good man cannot but be generous, tho the public acknowledgments of gratitude are a ſevere tax upon his feelings.

Contraſted with ſuch men, the Miſer is like a barren, inſatiable ſoil, which the more moiſture it imbibes, the harder, and more unproductive it grows. Enormous wealth, accumulated in the coffers of the avaricious, and there confined, is like exhauſting the blood from the conſtitution. It is drying up the ſources from whence thoſe channels are ſupplied, which nouriſh, fructify and fertilize the world: Their characters are conſtantly ſuſpended upon the pointed pinnacle of ſatire while they live, and their memory is the ſport of execrations, when Death unlocks the iron repoſitories of their hoards, and gives their wealth to their prodigal poſterity.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 30.

We are now brought to the concluſion of the year Eighty-Nine.—What an eventful period has it been! The moſt ſanguine expectations did not anticipate what we now realize. At this time laſt year, we were looking forward with anxious expectation to the organization of the new Government: And while the minds of the gloomy and diſcontented, foreboded and predicted a ſeries of difficulties, dangers and unavoidable evils, the friends of peace, the honeſt and unſuſpecting friends of freedom and good government trembled in hope. But through the favor of heaven, what is now our ſituation! A form of government for a various people, and an extended territory, brought into operation with the happieſt facility; and organized to the perfect ſatisfaction of the citizens. Peace, plenty and freedom reign in our borders, and innumerable cauſes are powerfully operating to produce preſent and future happineſs to our country.—The dreams of anarchy are no more—the rays of knowledge diverge in every poſſible direction. Arts, manufactures and commerce raiſe their long depreſſed heads; and protected by our equal laws, and an efficient government, are extending their influence far and wide.—Our reſources are unfolding; our burthens are diminiſhing; right principles are taking root, and government is conſidered in a juſt point of view—and as the choiceſt gift of heaven. The revolution in our political ſituation is great; but the revolution in our principles is greater.—Theſe are the events of a year! A year that ſtamps our character with fame immortal; the wiſdom and magnanimity of which are ſufficient to wipe off the reproaches of ages. Our enjoyments may juſtly be heightened with the reflection, that our example has proved contagious to the nations of Enrope; who, under the favor of Providence, are now in the high road to a glorious ſtate of freedom and juſt government.

The labors of the *Obſerver*, a writer, whoſe performances firſt appear in a Hartford paper, are entitled to the thanks of his countrymen, for unfolding many ſyſtems of State policy, which now appear to be a grievous burthen on the people. The ſpeculations of this writer ought to be read by every citizen; for it is demonſtrated by him, that a ſimplification of our numberleſs State regulations, will ſave millions to the people.

A bill of rights for freemen appears to be a contradiction in terms. From whom are they received? From themſelves? Do freemen relinquiſh thoſe rights that are not ſpecified in a bill? To whom do they relinquiſh them? To themſelves, or their rulers? Who are their rulers but the creatures of their own forming? If freemen retain no rights but thoſe ſpecified in a bill, they diveſt themſelves of *thouſands*, where they retain *one*. What avails a bill of rights to thoſe who violate the laws? and in a free country, every right of human nature, which are as numerous as ſands upon the ſea ſhore, belong to the quiet, peaceable citizen.

Bills of rights owe their origin to circumſtances no ways honorary to the natural independence, and dignity of human nature. Succeſs on the part of the barons, in their wars with King John, extorted that boaſted inſtrument called the bill of rights. But it may be enquired, whether the powers *not ſurrendered* by the King, were not ſuppoſed to be veſted in *him*.—In that caſe, what was granted, muſt be viewed in the light of a conceſſion on his part. Its being extorted or voluntary, makes no difference in the degrading idea that connects itſelf with the tranſaction.

The truth is, while the people are conſidered as the *favored party* in a bill of rights; the ſeeds of controverted ſovereignty are ſown in the very heart of the Conſtitution.

Yeſterday arrived here the October Packet from Hallifax.

Members of Congreſs now in this city: SENATE, Preſident of the Senate.—Mr. Dalton.—Mr. Johnſon.—Mr. Schuyler.—Mr. King.—Mr. Izard.—Mr. Butler.

REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Gilman.—Mr. Gerry.—Mr. Lawrance.—Mr. Benſon.—Mr. Scott.—Mr. Coles.—Mr. Brown.—Mr. Griffin.—Mr. Huger.—Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina.—Mr. White.—Mr. Partridge—Mr. Tucker.

Mr. Otis, Secretary of the Senate.
Mr. Beckley, Clerk of the Houſe.

☞ *MRS. GARDNER, being under the diſagreeable neceſſity of poſtponing the* COMEDY of Wit's laſt Shift, or Genius in the Suds, *with the other entertainments intended for her benefit yeſterday, on account of the inclemency of the weather, begs leave to aſſure the public that the* New Piece, *&c. will* poſitively *be performed* this Evening, *and that it will not be put off on any account, and moſt humbly ſolicits the patronage of the public on the occaſion.*

PROPOSAL,
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In a SERIES of LETTERS from a gentleman in New-England to a reſpectable citizen of Philadelphia.

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☞ *Theſe Memoirs are dedicated to Mrs.* WASHINGTON, *by her permiſſion. Having ſeen the manuſcripts, and approved the plan,* "She heartily wiſhes that every laudable effort to improve the "mode of education in this country may be attended with merited ſucceſs."

☞ FROM the literary character of the reputed author of the above work, and a table of contents left with the printer hereof, being eighty-three letters on the moſt intereſting ſubjects of education, life and manners, it is expected theſe Memoirs will prove a very valuable and intereſting performance.

Subſcriptions received by the Editor, at his office, and letters (poſt paid) duly attended to.

Publiſhed by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oſwego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[3 *dol. pr. an.*]

THE OBSERVER.

No. X.

To the American Planters and Farmers

THE gentlemen who poſſeſs and cultivate the ſoil, are in this country ſo numerous, and hold ſo great proportion of property, that they have right to a decided influence in the meaſures of government. In addreſſing you I ſpeak to the people, whoſe will muſt ultimately determine the ſyſtem of national police. An enlightened planter is a friend to manufactures, by which his raw materials are prepared for the uſe of man—he is a friend to commerce, which converts the ſurplus of his periſhable produce into permanent wealth, and mingles the growth of every clime on the board of hoſpitality: Still the agricultural now is, and for a century to come muſt remain the prevailing intereſt both in riches and in inuence. The war of independence was yours; and therefore became a war of blows too hard for the common enemy—our preſent form of government was firſt delineated by thoſe who roll the tongue and drive the quill; it became a ſacred reality by the ſeal of your ſuffrages: and the meaſures of the treaſury department muſt be addreſſed to your good underſtanding and ſenſe of national honor to render them ſucceſsful. Though the nature of your employment is ſuch as precludes the opportunity of collecting information; your judgment muſt ſanctify, and your firmneſs effectuate the public decrees. The evils reſulting from a loſs of public credit may affect others firſt—on you they fall heavieſt. Merchants, monied men and thoſe who have great property afloat, are on the watch—they have leiſure to collect every information—a correſpondence by every poſt and through half the world advertiſes them of the evil, and their property by ſome change in its ſituation is ſecured; while you without information and unſuſpicious are enſnared. Every poſſible impoſition in public credit will operate thus—either the price of your produce will fall, or the articles you purchaſe riſe, or the deceitful medium center in your hands. When the ſtate of credit, in any country, is ſuch as excites a war of artifice between its citizens, they muſt be eventual ſufferers, whoſe employment confines them in the field, at a diſtance from the courſe of information. The firſt thing you ought to demand is a ſtable ſyſtem for the public debt, which may be done by placing the whole of every deſcription under one reſponſible board; the next is a circulating medium of fixed value. To accompliſh this I am ſenſible there muſt be ſome kind of direct taxation by the United States, for it is not probable that an impoſt and exciſe will equitably fund the whole debt. Direct taxation is now practiſed with a heavy hand by the ſeparate States, and why ſhould the exerciſe of this power by the general government be more dangerous, when attended with ſuch circumſtances that a part of the ſum you now pay will be ſufficient? If a change of ſyſtem will remove half the weight you have borne theſe fifteen years, be not duped to loſe the opportunity, by the artful ſuggeſtions of ſome men, who expect to gain more by the old game, than by a new one. The members of the general government are your repreſentatives—your friends, and the beings of your own creation—their exiſtence and popularity are in your hands, and they have every motive to guard your intereſt; more cannot be ſaid of the State legiſlatures. Still further to remove all ſuſpicions that the writer is acting an inſiduous part, I will compare your preſent ſituation with what it might be made, by an interpoſition of the general government.

Every State in the empire is heavily in debt—in each State there are different modes of impoſing and collecting taxes, but in all, direct taxation of ſome kind is in uſe—in a few States arbitrary aſſeſſment is cuſtomary, which may be ſet down for the worſt kind of impoſition--in others every kind of property ſpecifically is charged at certain rates affixed in the tax laws—in New-England your houſes and lands, your cattle of every deſcription, even your ſons are taxed before their labor can pay for their ſupport, and your mechanics are arbitrarily aſſeſſed for the labor of their hands. The tax laws have been varied annually, ſo that to underſtand the ſyſtem of public demands is next to impoſſible—theſe changes in the tax laws, have opened a ſucceſſion of ſpeculation deſtructive and unintelligible to the unwary citizen.—The general taxation of all your property imperceptibly advances the amount to a grievance.—In Connecticut there are one hundred taxgatherers, and in the other States a number proportioned to their extent.—The gentlemen qualified to do this duty, muſt be men of ſagacity, and as ſuch will not forget themſelves, nor can we wiſh they ſhould ſerve the public for nothing. —An average emolument to themſelves of leſs than 200 dollars per annum, would not tempt them to execute the duty—this emolument ariſes from a public reward, mileage, forbearance money, with an opportunity of ſpeculating among the ignorant; and tho it be not charged in the tax bills is eventually paid by the people—I blame not the collectors, their buſineſs requires induſtry and watching, and is attended with riſque, for they muſt loſe the taxes of thoſe who abſcond, after their warrants are received; but I accuſe a ſyſtem ſo expenſive to the people. One hundred tax gatherers at two hundred dollars each amount to twenty thouſand dollars—this ſum though not charged in any account whatever, is annually paid by the people of Connecticut—an enormous burthen! for the ſimple collection of taxes, and all this, on a plan which you have often been told is mighty cheap, and full of economy and liberty. Let us talk no more of the high ſalaries given by the United States, when our own plan bears ſo much harder on the people. The employing too many men in any public buſineſs, that it may be done at a cheap rate, always proves a ſponge in the event. With the great ſums you have paid, and collected in this expenſive manner; with the general taxation of your whole property, you have not obtained the reputation of being juſt to your creditors. The evil ſtill remains, and muſt remain without a general reform of ſyſtem. Moſt of my remarks will apply to all the States, and as this publication firſt appears in Connecticut, I have taken it as an inſtance to exemplify the whole.—Let not theſe truths excite faction—be calm—reverence government, and public juſtice, and you will be remedied. Compare with this picture a ſyſtem I will propoſe—Let your State debt be aſſumed by the United States.—In addition to the impoſt and exciſe, give them a direct tax.—Let this tax be impoſed on the ſingle article of improved land.—Three cents per acre, which is two pence currency of New-England very nearly, will be ſufficient to eſtabliſh the faith and juſtice of your country, and content the public creditors, if they are reaſonable men.—Let this be paid in the money of the merchant, for if there be a depreciated currency in circulation, you will eventually rue the conſequences.—Eight tax-gatherers will be ſufficient to collect an exciſe and land tax in Connecticut, which now employs one hundred.—Make theſe men reſponſible; give them the ſalary of eight hundred dollars per ann. and ſuffer no kind of fee to be taken from the people. This will make a ſaving of nearly fourteen thouſand dollars, in the article of collection, which is principally paid by the pooreſt citizens; and for which they have no credit in the public opinion. The planter, poſſeſſing one hundred acres in fair cultivation, will have to pay annually ſixteen ſhillings New-England currency, for the whole amount of his taxes, and without any additional fee to collectors; and thoſe who have leſs eſtate in proportion. Every wiſe planter would compound with the public for this ſum—I believe it would be ſufficient; and I appeal to the honeſt cultivators of the earth, whether it be more than one third of the ſum they have been uſed to pay.

My next number ſhall contain further remarks on a land tax.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ABSTRACT *of* JOURNAL *of the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY Auguſt 7.

IN the abſence of the Vice Preſident, proceeded to elect a Preſident pro tempore, and the votes being collected and counted, the Hon. John Langdon was unanimouſly appointed.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by General Knox.—*See Gazette of Auguſt* 12.

This meſſage was ordered to lie for conſideration.

Mr. Morris, in behalf of the committee on the bill, entitled, "An act for allowing a compenſation to the Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States," reported an amendment, to wit: To expunge the proviſion made for the Vice Preſident, "Five thouſand dollars," and inſert "Six thouſand dollars."

On motion to reduce the proviſion for the Preſident of the United States from twenty-five thouſand to twenty thouſand dollars, Paſſed in the Negative.

On motion to make the proviſion for the Vice Preſident eight thouſand dollars inſtead of five thouſand dollars—Paſſed in the negative.

And on motion, the futher conſideration of this clauſe of the bill was poſtponed.

Mr. Grayſon requeſted leave of abſence, for the recovery of his health.

The concurrence of the Senate, upon the reſolve of the Houſe on the mode of enrolment, and the preſentation of bills, &c. was carried to the Houſe of Repreſentatives. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Auguſt 10.

Mr. Strong, on behalf of the joint committee appointed the 5th of Auguſt, "To conſider what buſineſs is neceſſary to be acted upon prior to an adjournment, and to report a proper time at which an adjournment ſhall take place," reported; and the report was ordered to lie for conſideration.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, with a bill, entitled, "An act for allowing compenſation to the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, and to the officers of both Houſes," requeſting the concurrence of the Senate therein.

The Senate proceeded to the ſecond reading of a bill, entitled, "An act for regiſtering and clearing of veſſels, regulating the coaſting trade, and for other purpoſe."

Ordered, That it be committed to Mr. Morris, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Butler and Mr. King. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 11.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, with a reſolve of the Houſe, of the 10th of Auguſt, providing,

"That the Survey directed by Congreſs, in their act of June the 6th, 1788, be made and returned into the Treaſury without delay." Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 14.

The petition of Nathaniel Gorham, praying that a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, providing, "That the above ſurvey be made," might not paſs the Senate in its preſent form, for reaſons ſet forth in the petition—

The reſolve of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of the 11th of Auguſt, referred to in the ſaid petition,—and

The petition of Andrew Ellicot, on the ſame ſubject, were ſeverally read; and the conſideration of the buſineſs was poſtponed until Wedneſday next.

Proceeded to a ſecond reading of the bill, entitled, "An act providing for the expenſes which may attend negotiations or treaties with the Indian tribes, and the appointment of Commiſſioners foe managing the ſame.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to Mr. Few, Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. King, Mr. Lee and Mr. Butler. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Auguſt 17.

The committee appointed to take into conſideration the bill, entitled, "An act providing for the expenſes which may attend negociations or treaties with the Indian tribes, and the appointment of commiſſioners for managing the ſame," reported that it be

"Reſolved, That it be allowed and paid to a Superintendant of Indian affairs in the Southern Department, that may be nominated by the Preſident, and appointed by, and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, the ſum of per day, including his expenſes, for the time he may be employed in attending a treaty, propoſed to be held by the Commiſſioners of the United States and the Creek Indian, at the Rock-Landing, in the State of Georgia, on the 15th day of September next.—

"That in caſe the propoſed treaty ſhould fail in the deſired object, of eſtabliſhing peace between the citizens of the United States and the Creek Indians, Congreſs will make ſuch grants of money, and purſue ſuch other meaſures, as will be neceſſary for the protection and ſafety of the inhabitants of the ſouthern frontiers, and beſt ſecure the peace of United States,"

And on motion to accept the report, it paſſed in the negative.

On motion, that it be

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to nominate a fit perſon for Superintendant of Indian affairs in the Southern Department, in order that he may be ſent forward as ſoon as may be, to act with the Commiſſioners of Indian affairs in the Southern Department, appointed purſuant to a reſolution of Congreſs, paſſed on the day of and aid them in carrying into effect a treaty that is propoſed to be held with the Creek Nation, on the 15th day of September next, in the State of Georgia, at the Rock-Landing.—

That the ſum of dollars be delivered to the ſaid Superintendant, to be appropriated for the immediate purpoſe of the ſaid treaty, for which ſum he ſhall be accountable—

That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to inſtruct the ſaid Superintendant and Commiſſioners, to hear and fully inveſtigate all the complaints and grievances, of the ſaid Creek Indians, and to uſe all the means in their power to quiet their minds and do them ample juſtice, agreeably to the aforeſaid reſolution of Congreſs, and inſtructions heretofore given for that purpoſe: That if the ſaid Indians ſhould prove refractory, or refuſe to treat and eſtabliſh peace ou juſt and reaſonable terms, then and in that caſe, the ſaid Superintendant and Commiſſioners be directed to make immediate report thereof to the Preſident of the United States, and Congreſs will make ſuch grants of money and purſue ſuch other meaſures, as will be neceſſary for the ſafety and protection of the inhabitants of the Southern frontiers, and beſt ſecure the peace of the United States,"—It paſſed in the negative.

On motion, that it be

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the Uuited States be authoriſed and empowered, and he is ereby authoriſed and empowered, ſhould the Creek Indians decline to make peace with the State of Georgia, to take effectual meaſures for covering the Srate of Georgia from the incurſions of the Indians. either by ordering ſome of the troops now at Fort Harmar to march to the frontiers of Georgia, or by embodying ſuch a number of the militia as he ſhall think ſufficient to inſure to the citizens of Georgia protection, and the cultivation of their lands in peace and ſecurity, and that he be empowered to draw on the Treaſury for defraying the expenſes of the ſame"—And on motion for the previous queſtion, to wit: "Shall the main queſtion be now put?" it paſſed in the negative.

Adjourned.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE OHIO COMPANY.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Agents, it is very much for the intereſt of the proprietors at large, that all the lands of the purchaſe ſhould be divided and allotted as immediately as may be—And in order to accommodate them generally, by the option of claſſing as they may think proper, and drawing their rights or ſhares (where they may poſſeſs more than one) either together in contiguity, or by detaching and annexing them to diſtinct claſſes or diviſions (at their own election) to give them the greater chance for variety in ſoil and ſituation—It is unanimouſly reſolved, That as ſoon as the exploring committee ſhall have appropriated the lands for donation ſettlements, in quantity ſufficient for all the proprietors, WINTHROP SARGENT, JOSEPH GILLMAN, and RETURN J. MEIGS, Eſquires, who are hereby appointed a committee for that purpoſe, ſhall immediately make out, upon a large ſcale, a complete map or plan of the whole purchaſe from the beſt information, which they may be *then* able to obtain, expreſſing all the lands of the eight acre, three acre, city lots and commons, one hundred and ſixty acre, and donation lots, the reſerved lots of Congreſs, ſchool lots, and lots appropriated for religious purpoſes—alſo, the two townſhips given by Congreſs for an univerſity, and the towns or ſituations for towns to be reſerved by the company for a future allotment.—*That*, all the reſiduary lands ſhall be, by them, the ſaid committee of three, divided and numbered upon paper, into forty equal grand diviſions of twenty-five ſhares each, as like in quality as may be: That each grand diviſion be divided into five ſub-diviſions of five ſhares each, and each ſub-diviſion into ſections of ſingle ſhares:—That as ſoon as the map or plan is completed, the agents will form or claſs their ſubſcribers (who ſhall not previouſly claſs themſelves) by ſections or ſingle ſhares, into ſub-diviſions of five, and grand diviſions of twenty-five, and immediately proceed to drawing by lot for ſaid lands; by grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions and ſections: That in all draughts of ſub-diviſions (into ſections) which may be made up of proprietors, holding four, three, or two and ſingle ſhares, it ſhall be the uſage for the greateſt proprietor, or holder of the greateſt number of ſhares, to take his lands in contiguity, by lot, either in the ſouthern or northern part of the ſub-diviſion, where they ſhall be numbered from north to ſouth, and in the weſtern or eaſtern (by lot alſo) where they may be numbered from weſt to eaſt; and where ſub-diviſions may be made up of two proprietors of two ſhares each, and one of one ſhare, the two greateſt proprietors ſhall receive their ſections, by lot, either in the ſouthern or weſtern part of the ſub-diviſion. *Reſolved*, That the before named committee, be directed to prepare the names and numbers, and make all the neceſſary arrangements for the intended draught: That previous to the drawing for this ultimate grand diviſion of lands, there ſhall be returns of the proprietors, as they may be claſſed by the agents (or otherwiſe) lodged in the Secretary's office, and it is recommended in all caſes to conſult the inclinations and intereſts of the proprietors in the order of claſſing.

Reſolved, That the agents will give public notice of the time and place of drawing, and that there be two perſons no ways intereſted in the draughts, who ſhall be ſworn to the faithfully drawing out the names and numbers from the boxes, and who alone ſhall be employed in this buſineſs for the draught of grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions, and ſections.

Reſolved, That the Secretary cauſe the foregoing reſolutions to be publiſhed in the newſpapers of New-York, and the New-England States; to the end that the proprietors at large may have the option of claſſing themſelves as they may think proper: And they are hereby requeſted ſo to do, and to expreſs themſelves upon *this ſubject*, either to their reſpective agents, or by information in writing addreſſed to, and to be lodged with the Secretary, at his office in the city of Marietta, previous to the firſt Monday of March, 1790—Upon which day it is expected the diviſion will take place.

WINTHROP SARGENT,
Secretary to the Ohio Company.

Marietta, 3d November, 1789.